JOHN H. SURRATT.

His Arrest in Rome-Escape and Career lings the Assessination-Accidents and concidents for a Time in his Favor-The Action of the Papal and British Authorities, Etc.

HOME, December 6.—The news of Surratt's capture by our authorities in Alexandria will have been flashed to you long before the receipt of this; but the particulars of his lite since the assessmention, and of his subsequent career, are not so likely to have found their way to America, and caunot fall to prove of interest to all. As I obtain all the lags of the case from the very best authority, the correctness of the account

may be relied on.

Late in October the United States Minister at Rome, General Rufus King, received intelligence through various channels that a man gence through various channels that a man named Watson, serving as a private in the Papal Zouaves, was no other than Surratt, one of the accomplices in Mr. Lincoin's assessmation. From subsequently ob and information it appears that this fact was well known to some of Surratt's brothers-in-arms, and that others also in Rome were aware of his participation in the plot, and that the name he was going under was an assumed one. Not with stancing this he was always made comfortable wherever he

was an assumed one. Notwithstanding this he was always made comfortable wherever he went, supplied with money by sympathizers, and admitted to the companionship of well-known residents in Rome.

General King, knowing that no extradition treat; existed between the United States and Papal Governments, understood at once that some conflicitly would be met with in securing the person of the man. He went lumediately to Cardinal Antonelli, stated the case, and in return received the Cardinal's promise Ithat should sufficient proof of Surratt's identification be given, under the extraordinary circumstances the legal right of the case would be waived and the prisoner surrendered. General King wrote for instructions from Washington, and busied himself in obtaining the necessary proofs.

On the 7th of November, late at night, he received from Cardinal Antonelli a message containing the information that Sarratt, whom the tain by the information that Surratt, whom the Papal anthorities had secured of their own tree will, awaiting ten. King's demand for his arrest, had escaped from the Pope's dominions. It appears that as soon as the Pope was informed of the case he directed that, to prevent all doubts as to his deare to see justice done, Surra't should be imprisoned until General King could be in a position to claim him ou proof of identity. This was done without the United States Minister's knowledge or request, and evinces a sincere desire on the part of the Papal authorities to wave technicalities where justice and right demand satisfaction.

Surratt was thrown into prison in a high

authorities to wave technicalities where justice and right demand satisfaction.

Surratt was thrown into prison in a high tower on the edge of a steep precipice, where a narrow leage, twenty-eight feet below the windows of the room in which he was confined, was the only break to an almost perpendicular drop of a couple of hundred feet. It seems he must have gained an inkling of the reason for his sudden arrest and imprisonment, and determined to make his escape. To do this he requested permission, after a good dimer and a smoke (the fellow wits very comfortably kept), to retire to the water-closet.

In there he was cut of sight of the two sentries in his room, at dhad time to spring out of the window upon the ledge overhanging the precipice. It is now stated, with what truth I cannot say, that two men with an outstretched planket broke the fall; at all events, in jumping out he severely broised his back and shoulders, but not away. The Colonel of the regiment wheel the detachment on goard in the large of the discovery of his escape, or the man sent in a certificate that within a large set the discovery of his escape, or the man sent in a certificate that within the services of the discovery of his escape, or the parallels from the time he first entered the process of the discovery of his escape, or the parallels from the time he first entered the process of the discovery of his escape, or the process of the discovery of his escape, or the process of the discovery of his escape.

month ates from the time he first entered to R-closet, fifty men and some officers spatched in pursuit, but fruitlessly. be escape was made on a dork night, and but a new every inch of the ground. The filer was close at hand, and it was out of the estion for the Papal guards to follow him On receipt of this information from the Car-

On receipt of this information from the Car-dinal, General King telegraphed to Mr. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome, the information of Surratt's escape, described his drees (he was still in uniform), and requested that all United States Consuls in Italian ports might be informed of the matter and directed to arrest the mam. This was done. General King then received information that a person answering Surratt's description had been seen at Sorrelli. Mr. Hunter, Secretary of Legation, immediately started for that place, but only in time to find that Sarram had passed through there, still in uniform, on his way to Naples. This he telegraphed to Florence, Rome, and Naples, and

returned.

The next news obtained was from the Consul at Raples, who telegraphed to General King the unfortunate in elligence that Surratt had sailed for Alexandria. He had been four days in Napics, three of which were passed in prison, at the authorities suspected him, and placed him a confinement till he claimed to be a strick subject, and were him in confinement till he claimed to be a British subject, and was released at the request of the English Consul, who, together, with mome residents of Naples, got up a subscription enabling him to pay his passage to Alex andria, ignorant, of course, of whom he was or his antacedents. In Naples Surrait stated that he was a Caradian, who had served in the Papal Zouaves for ten months, been imprisoned for insubordination, and escaped from confinement. The bruises on his back and uniform confirmed his story, and he met with much sympathy.

his story, and he met with much sympathy, The Tripoll, a Peninsula and Oriental Com-pany's steamer, on which Surratt had taken his passage, was to cost at Malta and remain there twenty-four hours. General King and the United States Consul both telegraphed to the Consul at Malta to arrest Surratt. On the arrival of the Tripoli in the harbor at Malta this official applied to the British authorities for permission to do so, and informed them of the circumstances; but not withstanding the urgency of the matter, and the repossibility of finding necessary proof within the time required, his application for Surratt's surrender was refused

application for Surratt's surrender was refused on the ground of the papel authorities.

Meanwhile, General King was informed of this, and he immediately telegraphed to the Consul at Alexandria instructions to secure the prisoner immediately on arrival in that port. To this message came back an answer from the telegraph company that the cable was broken between alexandria and Malra, but that it would be forwarded from the bland by the first aleaner. The Consul at Malra also forwarded information to his colleague at Alexandria, and took stons which guaranteed the letter being delivered to him belone may persons were allowed to land at Alexandria. It is somewhat extraordinary that General King's message requesting Suggasti's de-General King's message requesting Suzzali's de-tention should have been forwarded on the same

tention should have been forwarded on the same steamer as the man biuself.

Before any passengers were landed Mr. Hale, Consul at Alexandria, came on board with the necessary authority for Burratt's arrest, accured him, and put him in jail, where he now lies safely gnarded, awaiting the arrival of a limited States gnabout, on which he will be transported to Civita Vecchia, and thence to Rome for Identification. Thus, after an extraordinary combination of events, all tending to inclithte Surratt's escape, after his escape from ary combination of events, all tending to take Surratt's escape, after his scape from in, and his good fortune at Mulies, after lifficulties thrown in the way of justice by Sagilah authorities at Multa, and motwith-ding the inopportune breaking of the tele-hic cable, the consurator lies in the power nited States au horitles for transportation of where I have not the slightest doubt his will excite as much perplexity as

I am told be persons who have received let-ters from him here that he is a highly educated years man. His late companions state that he

is of good appearance and manner, about twenty-three years or age, and possessed of talent and vivacity. He came to Rome from Canada, with letters

of introduction from the Lord Bishop of Canada, studied for a month in an English academy, and then enlisted in the Papal Zonaves. He was always well supplied with money by persons in Rome who knew his previous hatory.

money by persons in Rome who knew his previous history.

The information which led to his capture was given to General King by a French Canadian named St. Marie, who had served in a regiment in the Union army. St. Marie, who it appears is also a queer character, knew Surratt in Maryland, and recognized him immediately when he joined the Papal service.

Surratt never attempted to disguise the fact that he had been engaged in the conspiracy; on the contrary, he spoke very freely on that aubject to St. Marie, and went the length of telling him that Mr. Lincoln's assassination was a preconcerted plot; that he (Surratt) himself carried direct from Mr. Davis' Cabinet in Richmond the principal details of the plot to Washington, and that the assasination was not only done in accordance with the desires of the Richmond cordance with the desires of the Richmond Cabinet, but by their directions and orders. Cabinet, but by their directions and orders.

St. Marie positively asserts that Surratt told him this; but as he is not a person one would suppose to be eminently trustworthy, it is well to accept the statement very guardedly.

It is strange that a woman is at the bottom of all these affairs; St. Marie was led to betray

Surrait through jealousy, the latter having been successful in a love afful at Washington, in which both were competitors for the affection of the same person. General King has sent the informer on board the United States steamer Swatars for safe keeping, he having declared bis life unsafe in Rome on account of the desire of his late comparions to average Surrati's repture on the man who betrayed him. The affair has created immense sensation among all American circles in Rome and Florence; little else is spoken of; and although all rejoice at the man's capture, it is pretty generally conceded that the authorities at home will find some difficulty in knowing how to deal with him.—

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Excitement Occasioned by the Proposed Establishment of a Territorial Govern-ment for Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., January 3,-There is some excitement in this city on account of a petition presented to Congress in favor of making and reducing this State to a Territorial Government. The petition it seems, was started at Norfolk.

The petition it seems, was started at Norfolk, and has received many signatures.

It purports to emanate from the loval men of Virginia, and prays Congress to revoke the power hitherto exercised by Governor Pierpont, and that Jindge Underwood de appointed a Provisional Governor to reconstruct the State Government on a loval foundation. This is regarded as coming from the Underwood clique. The loyal men are indignant, regarding it as an attack upon Governor Pierpont by people who are not Virginians, and have little if any interest in the welfare of the State. The Secessionists regard it with glee, because it is an attack upon Pierpont, and they boast that it cannot injure them, as the President and the Supreme Court will sustain them in any political action they choose to take in regard to the reconstruction of the country.

THE MORMONS.

Fxodus of Gentiles from Salt Lake City— Enforcement of Brigham's Order Against Them, Etc.

Against Them, Etc.
Leavenworth, January 3.—Advices from
Salt Lake to December 22 state that twentythree Gentile business arms have expressed
their willingness to leave the Territory, provided they receive cost on outstanding accounts against the Mormons, and that Bri pays them seventy-five per cent, of the cost value of their property in the Territory. The Gentiles have been forced to take this course owing to the late instructions from Brigham. them. It this proposition is accepted it will give the Territory exclusively to the Mormons. Accounts from the plains say the weather is meters tensely cold. Fears were entertained that freighters will suffer severely.

THE INDIANS.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre-Re-newal of Hostilities. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, January 3.—From all occounts received, it would appear that the troops massacred at Fort Phil. Kearney were surprised at such a distance from the fort that there was no escape. The attack was made just before daylight, the camp being surprised. The Chevennes have not delivered up the murderer

or the Mexican. The evidence received fastens the quist upon the Cheyennes for all the murders of Smoky Hill. The Sioux and Cheyennes have bined for war assinst the waites, and are in camp between the Republican and Platterivers.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

Hosills Meeting Between Count Clau-Gallas and Marshal Benedek. From the Journal de Havre, December 19.

From Vienna we learn that on the 13th inst. a duel took place between Murshal Benedek and Count Clam-Gallaz, at a small town near

Count Chun-Gallas received two subre outs, one on the head and the other on the arm. His second was M. de Grenneville, first aid-de-camp of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The brother-in-law of Chun-Gallas, M. Mensdorf Poully, was the second of the Field Marshal. M. Mensdorf was opposed to the choice of pistols; because General Cham-Gallas is notoriously a good shot. This, coupled with the rank of the seconds, proves that there was rather a desire to satisfy a point of honor than a thirst for vengeance. This is the last blood shed on account of the late war. Count Clam-Gallas received two sabre outs,

Austrian Expedition to the East - Admiral Tegethoff is to go on his projected expedition to the East next February, and a frigate and corvette are being got ready by the Austrian Government for this purpose. The expedition will be provided with some magnificent presents for the rulers of Siam and Japan from the Emperor. Among these are a magnificent safety of his Maleste. Among these are a marble statue of his Malesty, some richly bound books and chromo-lithographs from the Imperial Library, Japanese and Chinese works published by the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, a photographic album with portraits of the imperial family and representations of Austrian scenery, and specimens of althe principal productions of the empire. The mission will comprise diplomatic and commercial officials and sewnific men, and a sum of two hundred thousand forms has been appro-

A Cloud of Lecusta.—A letter from Tenez, in Algeria, says:—'I was walking with a friend in the lower part of the town, when, at about two in the afternoon, we perceived what appeared to be a thick mist coming rapidly upon us, which we took for a flock of birds of passage. But hardly five minutes had elapsed when we found ourselves enveloped in the cloud. It might have been about one kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) in width by six in length, and was from forty-six to seventy-five feet in thickness. It was formed not by birds, but by locusts of passage, of the color of wine lees, and of great size. They continued their course from the west to the east, passing behind Cape Tenez, from which point they turned towards the narrie, driven doubtless by the south wind, which has for several days past been blowing violestly." A Cloud of Locusts .- A letter from Tonez, in

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Investigation Closed. New ORIESNS, January 3. - The Riot Committee closed its sessions to-day; the members leave for Washington to-night. This investigation has been most thorough. Governor Wells gave evidence as to the riorous correspondence with the military authorities, and the present condition of Louisians. Among the prominent witnesses examined before the investigating committee on the 28th and 29th ult, were the Mayor of this city, Attorney-General Herron, R. W. Taliaferro, Jacob Barker, Joseph Ellison, J. H. Hsley, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Letter from Governor Wells to Senator Trumbull.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEFARMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, December 21.— Hon. Lyman
Trombull, Washington, D. C.—Sir—A duty to
nyself, as the Executive of the State of Louisiana, as also to the loyal and well-meaning citizen-, force upon me the necessity of addressing
you this communication. General Sheridan,
both in bis report relative to the riots in New
Orleans, and his more recent report of affairs in

both in his report relative to the riots in New Orleans, and his more recent report of affairs in his department, has availed himself of the occasion to criticize in somewhat harsh terms, as I think, my official conduct and acts.

In his reports dist referred to, although he was not in the city at the time of the riots, the General was prolific in his fault finding of my want of energy, and while in his seneral report be disclaims all interference in political matters, but he went to far as to recommend that I be

be disclaims all interference in political matters, yet he went so far as to recommend that I be temoved from office; by what authority the General did not vouchsale to state; but I suppose he meant that I was to be decapitated by the President of the United States, who has already injured me by addressing his communications to a subordinate officer of the State.

The charge made by the General of my want of energy on the outbreak of the riots, I think not only unwarranted by the facts, but it appears to me a design to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders, who according to his own stalement anticipated bloodshed if the Convention met, and yet took no measures to preserve the peace. For my own part, I did not participate in these apprehensions. I was at my office until H o'clock on the morning of the meeting of the Convention, and though a large crowd was assembled in and around the boilding, did not anticipate any viotence was going to be committed.

I left for another part of the city on business,

I left for another part of the city on business, and was not aware of the bloody atrocities until they were ended. If I had remained, what could I have done? My own life was in danger, and I should have been besieged by the infuriated mob of potice, as the members of the convention were, and perhaps tallen a victim to their vengennes, as it is well known. I was someth for he

were, and perhaps tallen a victim to their vongeance, as it is well known I was sought for by them, and expressions of regret were heard that I should have escaped.

Not satisfied with his fault-finding of my conduct on that occasion, the General travels out of the record, as I think, to attack the members of the Convention, and says there were "bad" men among them. The private character of the men composing that Convention was not a subject of investigation by me, and I cannot see what bearing it could have had on the question of legality or the objects of the Convention, According to the opinion of the Rebels every member of the Convention was "bad," and ought to have been hung long ago. Perhaps the General lent too willing an ear to these reports, which may explain his prejudice against the members of that body, who, whatever may be said of them individually, collectively framed a constitution which the late immented President Lincola pronounced to be the best that had ever fallen under his observation.

his second report the General, consistent wish his professions to have nothing to do with politics, devotes a considerable chaoter thereof to a history of the relations existing between me as Executive and the Legislature. He asserts that I made frequent appeals to him for military support, and he states:—"And the military assumed the position that politics was outside of profession, and that it could not be called legitimately to serve the interest of either 2.7 I freely admit I have had several occa-

on legitimately to serve the interest of either side." I freely admit I have had several occasions to invoke military aid and support to enforce my acts as Governor, and for the protection of the rights of loyal citizens.

So far the General, perhaps unwittingly, pays me a high compliment for the strength of my loyalty and the firmness of my character. Does the General do bimself equal justice in asserting his neutrality as contained in the extract of his report quoted? As there are but two political parties and principles in Louisiana, the one loyal and the other disloyal, was it not the duty of the General to have protected those who were true to the Government? According to his own accursion, the General knew that the Legislature, which was almost exclusively composed of ex-Rebels was naking war upon me; that all, or nearly all, the authorities of the State were against me, and yet the General did not regard it as his duty "to zerve the interest of either side," I can asso e the General did not regard that his indifference to the appeals and applications of Union men for reliet of grievances, under a sense of his duty, no doubt to maintain a position of neutrality, excited deep surprise and regret in the breast of many a loyal citizen. Had the General given aid and support on all occasions to the side of loyalty, the massacro at the Mechanics' Institute would never have occurred. It was the idea that the military would not unterfere that induced Mayor Monroe to organize his police for that bloody day's work.

But giving the General the full benefit of his

work.

But giving the General the full benefit of his absence from the city during the riot, it may be pertinent to inquire if he has displayed proper energy himself since that occurrence in orlaging the guilty parties to justice. The enclosed copies of correspondence will show what action I took in the premises, and I humbly think that it General Sheridan had shown any portion of that vigor that has characterized his operations as a mittary commander in the field, in enforcing the provisions of General Order No. 45, the guilty parties would have been arrested and met with proper punishment.

I do not arraign General Sheridan on the charge of neglecting his duty or deliberately designing to let the parties escape; but when

charge of neglecting his duty or deliberately designing to let the parties escape; but when the General travels, as I think, out of his proper line of duty to attack me, he should not be surnised that his own acts should undergo a similar scrutiny at my hands.

My regard and affirmation for his services in the late wer induced me to remain from taking

any-notice of what I conceived to be an unjust and perulant attack on me in his despatches concerning the riots. The renewal of ft in his general report compels me to defend myself by this explanation.

Trusting you will pardon this intrusion on our valuable time, and giving you full authority make such use of this letter as you may think roper, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with high respect, your obedient servant, J. Marison While, Governor of Louisiana.

The Pope and Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the London Globe writes:—"The Papal Government is having printed all its correspondence with the French Emperor from 1849 down to the present time. It has always been believed in France by a large portion of the public that the Emperor, shortly after his accession to power as President of the Republic, took certain engagements of a delicate nature towards the Pope; and that the existence of them explains why for a long time the clergy in France were his warm supporters. The correspondence now printing at the Vatican will show whether this belief is well founded or cot.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,

Court of Quarter Seastons Judge Peirce.—
In the case of the Commonwealth ve John Egan,
the jury this morning returned the following verdict:—lat count, carrying a concealed ocally,
weapon, guilty. 2d count, assault and batter,
with intent to bill Officer James Oer, not guitty.
3d count, assault and battery upon Sorgeant Walso,
guilty.

Hugh McGarry plead gmily to a charge of assault and battery upon Sergeaut Walsh. It is part or the transaction that was under consideration yesterday in the case of Ecan. Take man McGarry went to the polis at Twomey-first and Catharine streets last election day, with about twenty other theu. As soon as he drew near the polis for threw up his hands and cried out, "Spread vonrecives."

Immediatly a citizen of the ward was knocked down by one of this part. Officer Wash arrested the man who knocked the crizen down, and was carring him of, when McGarry came up and caucht him by the threat. But when the office told him to leave off this conduct, he did so.

ANOTHER DEMUGRAMS OVERBULED. STILL MORE OF LAST ELECTION DAY.

ANOTHER DEMUGRER OVERRULED In the case of the Commonwea th vs. Stephenson, Waiker et al., a demurrer was filed, and was yesterday argued by William it Ruddiman, Esq., for the detense, and H. W. O'Brieu, Esq., for Commonwealth. His Honer Judge Pierse heid the mater arder advisement and this morning gave a decision overruling the Gemurrer.

A TRIAL THAT WAS HOLDEN, AND ALSO BLACK.

Thomas Ho'den, Jr., and Thomas Holden, Sr., and Uyrus and Francis Black, were tried upon cross bu'le of assault and battery. Mr. Black, eclored, said that on the evening of September 10 last, his little son accidentally struck Thomas Holden, Jr., with a piece of waterme on, and was pursued into his house by both Ho dens.

They demanded the satisfaction of turning the blacks out. This satisfaction being denied, the Ho'dens pitched into the blacks, and beat them fill they were blacker still. And worse still, the Holdens lodged the blacks in prison, and there kept them all night.

The pale side of the carelooked thus:—Mr. Holden was walking along Carpenter street, near Eighth street, where the Blacks lived, and was suddenly struck on the cheek with a stone. He learned that a little son of Black ind thrown the stone, and, with his son, went over to see what this conduct meant.

little son of Black had thrown the stone, and, with his son, went over to see what this conduct meant. Mr. Black said he knew nothing about it, and himself and wife commenced the assault by pushing the two Mr. Holdens from the door.

They denied the statement made by the blacks, saying that they did not strike a blow.

This was but one of the numerous cases that occur daily in this Court, in waich there are a direct conflict of testimony and plain perjury on one side or the other. Jury cut.

District Court — Judge Sharswood — James Ellinger vs. Richard kins. An action to recover for work and lator done by plaintiff for defendant in watching a wharf. Delense—I hat plaintiff was employed by another fir n to watch a neighboring wharf, and not that of pushiff.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Jones, Warner & Co. vs. Isaac Taylor. An action to recover for

& Co vs. Isaac Taylor. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered Detente, that detendant rave notice, previous to the receipt of the invoice, that he did not want the goods; that they did not rive in time to be worth what he paid for them to him. The goods were sold by defendant and he offers in settlement the amount they brought. On

A Man Shoots a Woman Accidentally and Subsequently Becomes a Raving Maniae.

Yesterday aftersoon, at about 6 o'clock, a most distressing case of accidental shooting occurred at the laundry building, No. 139 Hud-

son street.

It appears that two of the employes of the establishment, named Heury Leslie and Anna Agnew were engaged in a conversation, when the former pulled a revolver from his coat pocket, and pointing it in the direction of the girl, playfully remarked that he would shoot her, or something to that effect, when one of the chambers was discharged and the contents ledged in the girls shoulder. She fell to the lodged in the girl's shoulder. She fell to the story with a lond scream, and at the same moment Estlie fell also in a swoon, from which he did not recover for nearly an hour.

ness returned he ventured to ask for Fanny, when one of the other girls who is employed on the premises thoughtlessly answered, "She is dead." Upon hearing these words he at once became a raving maniae, and so continued when last heard from. It is feared by the physician that his reason will not return to him. The wounded girl was conveyed to the City Hospital, where her injuries were pro-nounced severe, although not likely to prove fatal. At last accounts she was as comfortable as could be expected. - New York Times to-day.

Accident in Paris .- A curious accident hap-Accident in Paris.—A curious accident happened a short time since at the Aquarium catablishment on the Bonlevard Montmartre, Paris. At about three in the afternoon the visitors were suddenly alarmed by a loud detonation. The glass of the largest of the reservoirs, filled with sea-water, gave way, and the contents were precipitated all over the place. The alarmed speciators bastened to make their escape, but loctunately no one was seriously hurt. One genfortunately no one was seriously hurt. One gen deman was slightly cut on the chin, the arm and the knee, by some fragments of glass. The cause of the accident is a mystery, the supposition however, now being that the glass was not strong enough to resist the pressure of the water, as the vessel contained about 20,000 lives, being the largest in the establishment, and measuring eleven feet in length.

Concerning Figs.—M. Sanson has laid an interesting note before the French Academy, entitled, "On the Opinion of Isidore Geoffry Saint-Hilaire as to the Origin of the Domestic Pig." After quoting three passages from that distinguished naturalist, asserting that the European pass are descended from the boars of Asia arther than those of Europe—from the Sus indicate in preference to the Sus scrofa—he stated that the opinion here expressed was founded entirely on historical considerations. His own theory depended upon a comparison of the theory depended upon a comparison of the skeleton, and applied as much to the Sus indicus the other, and was therefore totally distinct n character.

In character.

Pelsoning by a Human Bite —A sad occurrence has happened at Arth, in France. Lieutenaut Felchin was some time hack bitten in the thumb by a man maned Holler, but he thought nothing of the wound, and went next day on a ivorney on his private adairs. On reaching Bale he found his hand and arm began to swell, and a medical inau declared that the case was one of poisoning from a human bite. He at ones returned home in haste, but he refused to have the arm amputated. The consequence was that the inflammation increased trightfully, and he died some days after in horrible sufand he died some days after to horrible suf-

Wild Boars.—It appears that wild boars are xeeedingly abundant in the province of Luxembourg, France. They are met with in droves of twenty or thirty. An old one lately killed weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. In a lattle at Ruette a wolf of enormous size was shot. From the muzzle to the end of the tail be measured eight feet. This old depreda or was well known for a grey coat in the neighborhood, which he had ravaged for many years. Finally, a journal of Arion states that wolves are begunning to reappear in considerable numbers in the Luxembourg forests. Several of them have been killed.

Boner and Samuel.—A story is current that not long since the Bishop of Oxford (Samuel Wilberforce) and Lord Derby were together, and that the former began to compliment the latter on his translation of "Homer," and to have expressed surprise that the noble Earl should have found time for so arduous a task. The Conservative leader replied that it was nothing, and that he looked upon it as a pastime of his leisure hours. Whereupon the Bishop said, "I hope, my lord, that when you next take your pastime you hours. Whereupon the Bishop said, "I hope, my lord, that when you next take your pastime you will translate Samuel !"

Italian Steamers.-The Fialian Government i taking steps to amalgamate all the steamboat companies in Italy, with the object of establish-ing a powerful competition against the Austrian

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Speech of the King of Fortugal.

Relations Between the United States and Great Britain.

Another Turkish Victory in Crete.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTUGAL

New-Year's Speech of the Hing. Lisnes, January 4 - The King of Portugal opened the session of the Cortes yesterday. In his address he invited their attention to the organization of the army and the existence of slavery in the colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At Peace with all the World. London, January 4-Noon .- The Times of this morning, in an editorial on the relations of England with the various powers of Europe, says that with the European powers those relations have rarely if ever been better.

The only difficulty, it says, seems to be with the United States. With them it is most desirable that the greatest friendship should prevail. It urges upon the Government the speedy and amicable adjustment of all outstanding diferences.

TURKEY. Another Victory in Candta-Port Regulations, Etc.

LONDON, January 4 .- A telegram from the East announces that the Sublime Porte has consented to allow foreign ships-of-war to convey away such persons as wish to emigrate from

It is also reported that the Turkish forces have been successful in another battle with the

Latest Commercial and Financial News. I onpon, January 4-Noon. - The current quotations for American securities are as follows:— United States 5-20s, 734; Eric Ratiroad, 464; Illinois Central Ratiroad, 824. Consols are

cuoted at 904 for money.

Liverroot, Jenuary 4—Noon.—The cotton market rules quiet and steady. Sales of midding uplands at 154d. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for the week at 64,000 bales. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

LONDON, January 4, A. M .- The following are the opening quotations for American securi-

U.S. 5-20s, 734; Eric Railroad shares, 464; A telegram from Frankfort quotes U. S. bonds

Liverrooz, January 4, A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 164d. The sales for the week have been 164,000 bales. The sales for to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

THE WAR IN CRETE. Defeat of the Cretaus by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOFLE, January 3.—The Porte has received news from Western Crete, stating that a heavy battle had been fought between the Turkish army and the Cretans, which resulted in a total defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed, and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea, where the greater number of the remnant embarked on vessels for safely.

From Fortress Monroe,

FORTRESS MOSROR, January 2.-New Year was celebrated in Norfolk by the entire colored population turning out in processions to commemorate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. At an early hour the different colored churches were crowded with men, women, and children, and addresses were delivered by those selected for the occasion. The civil authorities of the city made every arrangement to protect the procession and preserve the peace, as they traversed the streets. Mayor Lud low attended the procession in person, and nothing occurred during the day to mar its pleasure.

The steamer Brazilian has completed loading her cargo at Norfolk, and is ready to sail for Liverpool

The steamer Peruvian, also to loud for Liverpool; is expected shortly to arrive for another CHTEOL

The schooner M. S. Tibbits, Captain Shaw. from New York, Rollins, Captain Hall, from New York, and the U. S. Grant, Captain Gray, from Hamilton, Maine, have arrived at Norfolk. A severe snow storm still prevails.

The schooner Lizzie F. Choate, from Boston, has arrived here for a cargo of oysters. The steamers Dudley Buck and Etlen S. Terry,

from New York for Newbern, North Carolina, still lay in the barbor, in consequence of the siorm, unable to proceed to their destination.

Governor Swann and the United States Senate-The State Treasurer-The Ice, Etc. Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORS, January 4.- Governor Swann is much displeased about the papers here publishing his message before its being delivered to-day to the Legislature.

From reliable information, I think it is certain that the Empero Shora law, regarding the election of United States Sensior, will be repealed, and Governor Swann elected to that office on the 16th last,

Robert Fowler will be elected State Treasurer There is considerable jes in our traver, but ice-bosts keep unvigation open.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCESSINGS.

Washington, January t.—The Chair lafe percette Senate the memoral of the Petritonal Log slature of Montano for the establishmen of a Land Office and the appointment of a Land Serveyor of that Territory Referred to the Fostore Committee.

Also, the joint resolution of the same bary for an increase of pay for territorial efficies. Referred to the Judic ary Committee.

Mr. Wilson (Mass) presented the polition of Army officers for increased pay. Referred to the Wilson (Committee.

Committee.

Mr. Edunads (Vt.) presented a pridical see increased fariff on imported wood, killered to the Figure Committee.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) presented a position for a

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) presented a positive for a reduction of the duty on religions from the duty on religious from the duty. Morgan (N. Y.) presented and accompanies to the same effect. Referred to the Finance Using Mr. Morgan also presented the positive Mr. Morgan also presented the positive of the Academy of Design of New York, and on supported oil paintings. Referred to the Finance Committe. Mr. Cattell presented the position of the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection account to the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection account to the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection account to the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection account to the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection account to the grillists of Ph ladesphia for protection to Referred to the Companies on Public Lands.

Mr. Ross (Kansas) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missogritatives, at Fort Leavenworte, Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads

Mr. Ross introduced a bill granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the Checkes lands in Rancas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Canadian Adairs.

TORORTO, January 4. - Before leaving for En :land, Major-General Napler issued a general order, thanking the troops for their uniform good conduct and efficiency during the June

A new commander for the Western District, Major General Listed, C. B., is expected to arrive in a day or two. He served with distinction throughout the Indian and Persian wars, and be commanded a regiment under Havelock at the relief of Lucknow.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January 4.—Moust cary at 7 per cent. Gold, 1844. Exchange, 64 days, 100;20109; sight. 110 Stock Markets cady United States Fivetventice, 1862. coupons, 107; do 1865. coupons, 106; do 1865. coupons, 106; 2106; now do., 168; fenforties, regular rease, 69;20106; do coupous, 86;20100; Seven intrites, first series, 105; secondie, 104; third do , 104;20105; Missouri 6s, 94 204; Cumberland preferred, 90;204; Quekeliver Marines Company, 45;245; Mariposa, 12;; freterred do 82;20; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46; New York Central, 112; Eric, 67s; do preferred, 85;20; Hudson River 181;20182; Reaving, 105; Michigan Central, 128; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 86;208; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Cieveland and Toledo, 126;2128; Northwestern, 45; do, preferred, 81; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 105.

New York, January 4.—Cotton quiet and dail, at

814: Fittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Unitered, 100.

New York, January 4—Cotton quiet and dail, at 3cc. for m-dding uplands. Flour has advanced 10@15 cents for State and Southern. Sales of 12,600 barrels, State, 20 25@12:50; Ohio, 511:60:84 10; Western, 59:75@14 10; and Southern. \$11:60:217.

Whear quiet but firm Sales 7000 bushels. Coraquiet; sales 14:000 bushels mixed Western at \$1:15.

Provisions quiet, and very du'l. Whisky, dult.

Augusta, Ga., January 8.—Cotton firms sales of 500 ba es middings at 33c .

CHARLESTON, January 8.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 800 ba es mi'dings at 33 c35c. Sales for the week, 3300 bales; receipts, 5300 tales; export, 4300 ba es; stock, 17.400 bales.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, January 4, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104, and 7-30s at 104f. State and 6-20s sold at 104, and 7-30s at 1044. State and City leans were in fair demand: Pennsylvania 5s sold at 92, and new City 6s at 995.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the

hist. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 201, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 301, a decline of 4.

In City Passenger Railway shares they was pobling doing 60 was hilled

nothing doing, 90 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Wainut; 14) for Hestonville; 28 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull, 224 was bullfor Schuylkili Navigation common; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

ming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—10) A. M., 184; 11 A. M., 1884; 12 M., 1842; 1 P. M., 1854. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALUS TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40's, Tarri street BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$1000 U S 10-40s coupons...... FIRST BOARD

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'cloca; 17, 8, 6, 1881, coupon, 107; @108; U.S.5-20s, coupon, 1025, 1065, @107; do., 1864, 1054@105;; do., 1255, 1065 @105;; do., new, 1865, 103; @1045 U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 29; @100; U.S. 7:30s, 1st agrics, 104; @105; do., 2d series, 104; @105; Janegus, 104; @105; Compounds, December, 1864, 12; @135.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother 40 South Third street, report the following change to-day at I P. M.; Ameri @134; Silver is and is, 128; Compon Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 184 August, 1864, 15; do., October, 186 December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, August, 1865, 19; do., September, is October, 1865, 9,

Philadelphia Trade Reports FRIDAY, January 4 .- There is a steady demand for Flour for home consumption, principally for the better grades of spring and winter wheat, for which

the tendency of prices is ununlatekably apwards About 600 barrels were taken at 88,28 75 W barrel tor superfine; \$30010 50 for extra; \$11 500013 50 for Northwestern extra family; 812@14.00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$15@17 for fauor brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held al 87-75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

S7.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues they quiet, these being no domand except for prime kells, of which the market is comparatively bare. We quest Foansylvania red at \$2.75008; Southern co. at \$2.8316; and white at \$2.2008 to. Hye ranges from \$2.20 to \$1.25 for \$2.00 to. Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. In Confidence was less activity, but tries remain without change, sales of \$000 bushels may reliew at \$0.20% cents. Outs are steady at \$7.70% cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Mair.

Cloverseed moves slowly, with small sales of 100 at \$62.876 of 10s. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$1.75 Frances in wanted by the crushets as \$5.000.8

Whisky continues dutl, and prices are naminal, Going TO THE INAUGURATION.—The Grey Reserves, Colonel Prevost, are making arrange-ments to attend the inauguration cary, on the 15th instant; an lub, of the Twentieth Ward official organization which oring the last campaign, as